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THE PORTICUS OF GAIUS AND LUCIUS

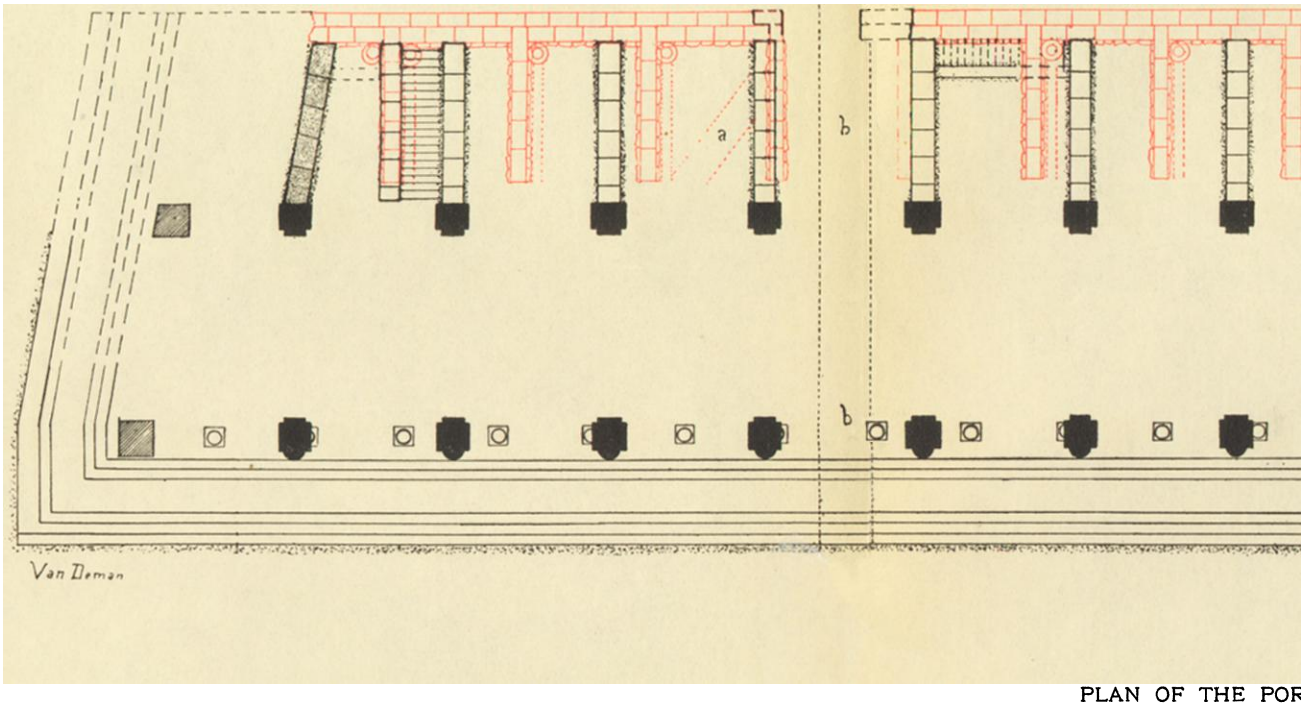
[PLATE I]

THE extensive remains on the north of the Forum occupying the space between the Argiletum and the street adjoining the temple of Antoninus and Faustina are commonly regarded as belonging to a single monument, to which, as a whole, is applied the name of the basilica Aemilia. A close examination, however, makes it evident that these remains represent two distinct monuments of almost equal size and importance, which are not only structurally independent, but the work of two different periods. The earlier of these monuments consists of the large hall on the north, correctly recognized as the basilica Aemilia, with which was originally united in structure, though not in architectural plan, the row of small rooms, or tabernae, on the south, the remains of which are still visible below those of the following period. The other and later monument, which was but little inferior in size and magnificence to the former, consists of the long colonnade, or porticus, adjoining the Forum on the north, into which was incorporated the row of larger rooms, or tabernae, which replaced those of the earlier period.

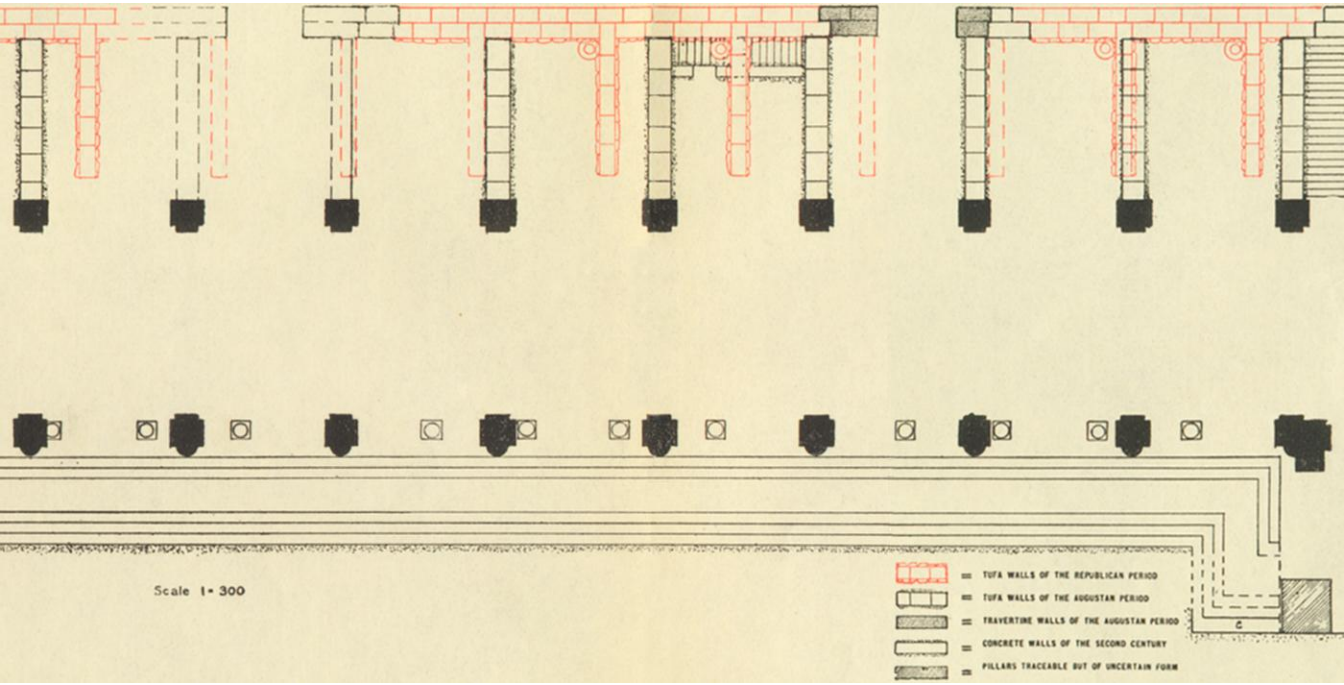
While the present discussion is, in the main, concerned with the later monument, a brief examination of the other and earlier one may not be unprofitable. The more important part of this monument, the basilica proper,[1] consisted of a spacious hall more than 90 m. in length and about 27 m. wide, which was enclosed on both sides,[2] originally, by walls of *opus quadratum*. The main door of the basilica was, it is probable, at

[1] For the south wall of the basilica, see PLATE I, the red wall on the north.

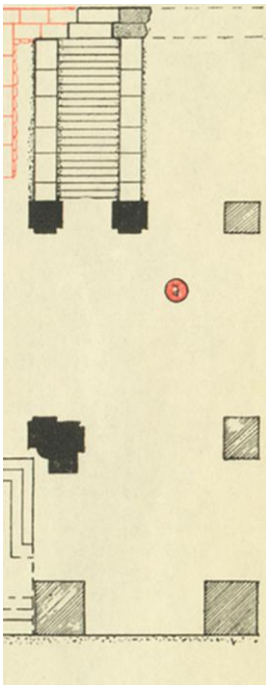
[2] The ends of the basilica, as well as a part of the north side, are not yet completely excavated.



PLAN OF THE POR



THE PORTICUS OF GAIUS AND LUCIUS



the end opposite the Curia. On the side towards the Forum, however, it was entered also by three smaller doors,[1] one of which, that towards the east, has been preserved (Fig. 1).[2]

The orientation of the building, which is, in general, that of the more important of the earlier monuments on the west of the

FIGURE 1. — REMAINS OF A DOOR OF THE REPUBLICAN BASILICA AEMILIA.

Forum, notably the Tabularium and the temples of Saturn and Concord, did not differ materially, it is probable, from that of

[1] Until very recently the existence of the central door only has been recognized. The failure to recognize the existence of the other two has led to the assumption that the door of a building, identified as the basilica Aemilia, a part of which is represented on a fragment of the marble plan (Hülsen, *Röm. Mitt.* XX, p. 53, and Fig. 13), was that in the centre. From a comparison, however, of the position of the word basilica, which is partly preserved, with that of the same word on the corresponding plan of the basilica Julia (Richter, *Top.* p. 84, Fig. 2; Hülsen-Carter, *Roman Forum*, p. 22, Fig. 5), it is evident that the door is probably that farther toward the west.

[2] At a very late period this door was filled in by a rough wall made of broken stones and marble (see Fig. 1).

the older building or buildings replaced by it.[1] Though no remains of the pavement are left, the general level of the building, which was about 13 m. above sea level,[2] is clearly indicated: (1) by the level of the top of the foundations of the outer walls; (2) by the well-preserved remains of the tufa base of one of the columns supporting the nave of the earlier basilica;[3] and (3) by the depth of the walls of *opus caementicium* in which the bases of the columns of the later basilica are set,[4] as well as of the refuse material used as filling between these walls.

The small rooms on the south, the tabernae novae (Fig. 2),[5] were at least seventeen in number, including those into which the three doors[6] of the basilica opened. They were from 4.4 m. to 4.5 m. wide and at least 7.75 m. long. Their orientation was the same as that of the basilica in their rear. Their level was, however, slightly lower, being about 12.75 m. above sea level. Though no remains of the pavements have been preserved, their general position is still clearly traceable not only in the height of the foundations of the walls, but especially in the level of a number of circular travertine curbs which were set in the pavement of the different rooms,[7] through which the water from the upper stories was conducted into a small sewer underneath the floor.

[1] The line of direction of the street forming the eastern boundary of the Forum before the time of Augustus (Hülsen-Carter, *l.c.* pp. 160 f. and pl. III) agrees practically with that of the minor axis of the basilica. The same general orientation is recognizable also in the very early pavement of *cappellaccio*, 10.6 m. above sea level, which has been laid bare during recent years in front of the temple of Julius Caesar.

[2] The fixed point of reference from which the levels given throughout this discussion are measured is that quoted in the valuable plan made by the School of Engineers of the University of Rome (*Media Pars Urbis*, Istituto Geografico Militare, Firenze, 1911) for the broad step in front of the basilica, which is 13.37 m. above sea level.

[3] Figure 3, the tufa base on the right.

[4] Figure 3, the concrete wall on the left.

[5] The name tabernae novae was applied to these rooms until a much later period than is commonly supposed.

[6] It is possible that two at least of these doors belong to the later period. The unsymmetrical position of the one which is left (see Figs. 1 and 2), however, with reference to the walls of the later tabernae on either side of it, argues for their earlier origin.

[7] See PLATE I and Figure 2.

The type of construction used both in the basilica and in the tabernae at the earlier period is *opus quadratum*. The outer wall of the basilica, which is from 1.16 m. to 1.19 m. wide, is composed of two narrower walls, 58 cm. to 59 cm. in width, which are structurally independent, though contiguous. The foundation of this double wall, however, which is from 1.35 m. to 1.50 m. wide, consists of a single structural unit. The walls between the shops, the alternate courses of which tail regularly

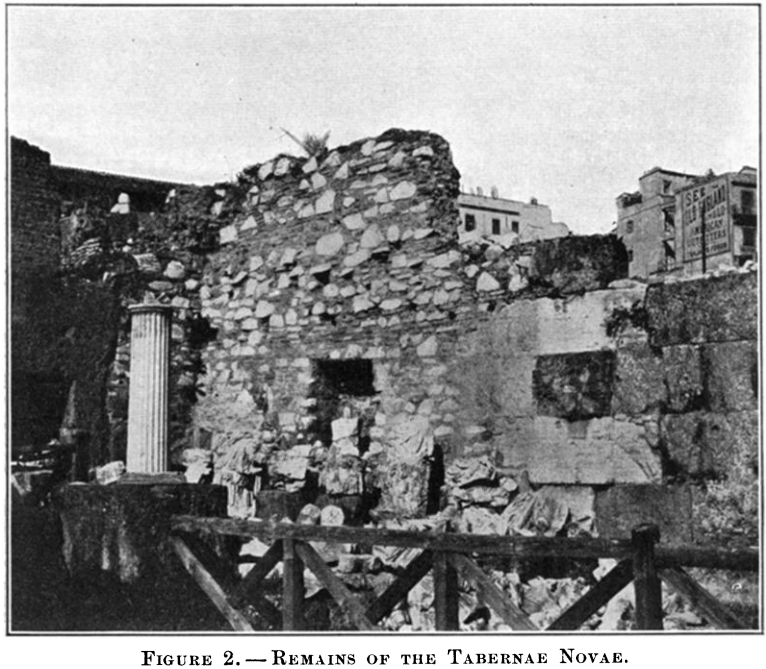


FIGURE 2. — REMAINS OF THE TABERNAE NOVAE.

into the wall of the basilica in their rear,[1] are from 57 cm. to 59 cm. in width, while the foundations are from 40 cm. to 50 cm. wider. The material used in the walls both of the basilica and of the tabernae is reddish brown tufa. The foundations, however, are of the grayish yellow tufa so common in the earlier republican monuments.[2] The blocks are from 57 cm. to 58 cm.

[1] The walls of several of the rooms are at present traceable only by the remains of these courses, which are still left in the walls of the basilica.

[2] Van Deman, 'Methods of Determining the Date of Roman Concrete Monuments,' *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, p. 243.

high, and are normally from 1 m. to 2 m. long. The joints are closely fitted and the technique is, in general, very fine.

Of the architectural decoration of the basilica of this period as a whole but little remains. The foundations and the square base of one of the columns on the south side of the nave have, however, been preserved, on top of which is a circular fragment, the exact nature of which is not clear (Fig. 3). The lower

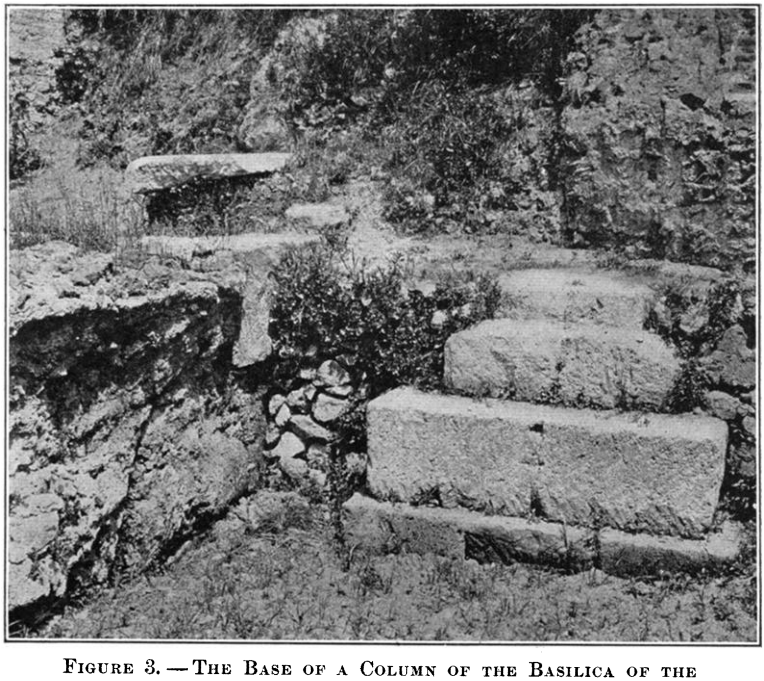


FIGURE 3. — THE BASE OF A COLUMN OF THE BASILICA OF THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD.

part of the base, which is much larger than those belonging to the columns of the basilica of the following period, was about 1.65 cm. square, while the fragment which rests upon it was at least 1.05 m. in diameter.[1] The material used for the base, as

[1] The size of the base and especially of the circular fragment above it is of interest in its bearing upon the question of the provenience of the noted columns of Phrygian marble, 1.19 m. in diameter, which adorned the nave of the earlier church of St. Paul (Lanciani, *B. Com. Rom.* 1899, pp. 177–185, Hülsen, *l.c.*, XVII, p. 52, n. 1), since the diameter of the columns represented by these remains would

well as for the foundation on which it rests, is the grayish yellow tufa of which the foundations of the outer wall are made.

Two important restorations of the basilica are clearly traceable. In the first of these, which was occasioned, as is evident from the condition of the walls, by a destructive fire, the greater part of the superstructure was entirely rebuilt. While the orientation and the general plan[1] of the building remained unchanged, the level was raised at this time to its present height, which is 14.27 m. above sea level. A marked change in construction is noticeable also. While the material used in the outer walls is reddish brown tufa of the same kind as that of the original structure, the blocks are from 3 cm. to 5 cm. higher[2] as well as considerably longer than those of the earlier period. On either side of the doors the earlier tufa was replaced, for the sake of strength, by travertine.[3] Instead, also, of the separate foundations of tufa on which the several bases of the columns of the earlier basilica rested, continuous walls of *opus caementicium* were built, in which the bases of the new columns were set.[4] The *opus caementicium* of which these walls are made is composed of *caementa*, for the most part, of reddish brown and grayish yellow tufa, and dusky red mortar.

Concerning the façade of the basilica of this period little is definitely known. From the numerous architectural fragments which remain, the general style of decoration on the inside of the building is, however, clear. The nave and aisles were supported by three rows of columns of African marble, 85 cm. in diameter, with bases and Corinthian capitals of white marble.

be, when covered with stucco, almost identical with that of the columns referred to. No traces of any bases corresponding to this in size have been found, however, in the basilica of the later period.

[1] No exact plan of the building is, at present, possible, since the excavations are as yet incomplete.

[2] The courses are normally from 62 cm. to 63 cm. in height, that is, a little more than two Roman feet. Cf. the height of the courses in the earlier building, p. 17.

[3] See PLATE I and Figure 1.

[4] See Figure 3, the concrete wall on the left. The same method of construction is used in the basilica Julia. The failure to recognize this has led to the error of assuming that the foundation walls between the bases of the pillars at the northwest corner of the building, which are of *opus caementicium* faced with *opus reticulatum*, are independent and belong to an earlier monument.

Above these columns was an entablature of exquisite workmanship, which was also of white marble. On a portion of the architrave belonging to this entablature the remains of an inscription have been preserved which records the restoration of the building by Aemilius Paullus.[1] A second row of columns, 55 cm. in diameter, which are of the same marble as the columns below, supported the wooden ceiling of the galleries over the aisles.

The row of rooms, or tabernae, on the south of the basilica, which had been also, in large part, destroyed by the fire, were not restored. The rooms by which they were replaced were of a larger size, and formed a part architecturally as well as structurally of the new porticus which arose in front of them.

In consequence of the change in orientation and level which accompanied the restoration of the basilica and the monuments near it, the earlier sewers[2] were, in large part, destroyed. In their place two new sewers of massive construction were built at the higher level. One of these, the so-called Cloaca Maxima, passing to the west of the basilica, followed the line of the Argiletum and of the street on the north of the Forum to a point a little beyond the shrine of Venus Cloacina, where it turned sharply to the south toward the Tiber. The walls and vault of this sewer are built, for the most part, of large blocks of tufa and travertine. In certain portions of its course, however, *opus caementicium* was used instead.[3] The second and no less important of the new sewers[4] crossed the basilica obliquely from the northeast to the westernmost of the three doors on the south, and, passing underneath the porticus at right angles to its main axis, emptied into the other sewer not far from the

[1] Hülsen, *Röm. Mitt.* XVII, p. 52.

[2] Considerable remains of one of these sewers are still left, which are visible, 3 m. to 4 m. below the present level of the porticus, under one of the later tabernae (PLATE I *a*). The type of construction of this sewer, which is *opus quadratum* made of low blocks of *cappellaccio*, suggests a very early period. Since, however, the level of the top of the vault is 20 cm. to 30 cm. higher than that of the republican pavement near (Hülsen, *l.c.*, XX, p. 67, and Fig. 21 *x*, *y*), which was probably not destroyed earlier than 210 B.C., it must be assigned to a period later than that date.

[3] Narducci, *Fognatura di Roma*, p. 41 and Tav. 6.

[4] PLATE I. The two sewers are, strictly speaking, two branches of a single sewer.

shrine of Venus Cloacina. At the point where this sewer passed underneath the row of columns on the north of the nave of the basilica, the channel is divided by a massive pillar on which rests the foundation of one of the columns above. The level of the floor of the sewer is somewhat higher than that of the so-called Cloaca Maxima, while the top of the vault is but a little below the pavement of the basilica. The walls of the sewer beneath the basilica, with the vaults as well, are built, so far as seen, of massive blocks of tufa and travertine. Underneath the porticus, however, *opus caementicium* is used, which is of the same type as that of the walls supporting the columns of the basilica.

At a very late period the basilica suffered again from fire. The walls of *opus quadratum* were, at this time, partly replaced by those of *opus caementicium* faced with brick, the remains of which are still preserved.

The entire space between the basilica and the Forum was occupied, as has been said,[1] by a great porticus, or colonnade, which, though independent in structure and in architectural plan, was closely connected with the basilica in its rear. The relative date of the two monuments is shown very clearly by the following facts. The more important branch of the massive sewer which was built at the time of the first restoration of the basilica passed, as has been seen, beneath the pavement not only of the basilica but of the porticus as well. The walls of this sewer, in that portion of its course which lies below the porticus, are not only identical in type of construction with the foundations of that building, but are structurally a part of them, as is seen clearly in the continuity of the mass of *opus caementicium* of which both the sewer and the foundations are made. The erection of the porticus must, therefore, have been contemporaneous with the building of the sewer. It is clear, then, that it cannot have differed greatly in period from the restoration of the basilica, in connection with which the sewer was built. This conclusion is confirmed by the agreement of the two monuments both in the materials and in the methods used in their construction.

The general orientation of the porticus is the same as that

[1] P. 14.

of the basilica. The line of the western front, however, following that of the street beyond, meets the façade towards the Forum at an acute angle, concealing the lack of harmony in the orientation of the older basilica and the new Curia. The level of the main corridor, which is shown not only by the height of the concrete foundations but also by the remains of portions of the original pavement, is 14.03 m. above sea level. The level of the lower step on the south is 12.75 m. above sea level, differing but 15 cm. from that of the lower step of the temple of Julius Caesar. The entire length of the porticus in front is 102 m.[1], and its width, including the steps and the tabernae, is 20.4 m. At the east end of the building is a broad wing, the front of which projects 7.25 m. beyond the façade of the colonnade.

The porticus proper consists of the broad flight of steps which surrounds the building on the south and west, the colonnade and the tabernae in the rear. On the south side four steps, 20 cm. to 22 cm. in height, lead from the street adjoining the Forum to a broad platform, 1.35 m. in width, from which a second flight of three steps ascends to the corridor above. Owing to the higher level of the adjoining street, the steps at the west end of the building were but six in number.[2] The façade of the porticus towards the Forum was composed of an arcade of fifteen arches, which were supported by massive pillars of white marble, on the outer faces of which were engaged columns. The width of the pillars was about 1.35 m., while the diameter of the engaged columns in front was 89 cm. The distance between the centres of the pillars was 6.35 m. Above the arches was a Doric entablature, on top of which rested an upper arcade similar to that below. No traces remain of the façade at either the east or the west end of the building except the holes left in the mass of concrete by the removal of the tufa and travertine foundations on which the heavier portions of the structure rested.[3] From the repre-

[1] The length at the rear of the tabernae is several metres less.

[2] The street at the east end of the building is not yet fully excavated. The number of steps at that end is, therefore, uncertain.

[3] For the remains at the western end of the building, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, XX, p. 57, Fig. 16.

sentation of the building in sixteenth century drawings,[1] however, it is probable that there was a wall of *opus quadratum* at the west end, in which was a door, or doors, enclosed by pillars and engaged columns.[2] The inner corridor was 7 m. wide. Opening upon it were sixteen rooms, the successors of the earlier tabernae novae, from three of which, as in the preceding period, doors led into the basilica in the rear. The larger of these rooms, thirteen in number, which corresponded in position to the arches of the arcade opposite, were 7.75 m. long and 5.45 m. wide. The dividing walls between the rooms ended in white marble pilasters, one of which, at the east end of the building, is still *in situ*. At either end of the row of tabernae was a smaller room[3] containing a stairway,[4] which led to a gallery or to a second row of rooms above, the existence of which is proved, further, by the remains, in several of the tabernae below, of concrete vaults 3.2 m. above the pavement. In front of two of the tabernae traces are left also of the grooves in which the sliding doors were placed.

Of the projecting wing at the east end of the porticus no exact plan is possible. From the remains of the massive foundations of *opus caementicium* as well as from the position of the lower step on the south, which is still *in situ*,[5] its size and general proportions are, however, clear. Its length was 9.4 m. to 9.5 m., and its width, including the steps toward the west, at least 13.25 m. From the size of the holes which were left in the concrete by the removal of the tufa and travertine blocks used for the foundations of the pillars on the south, it is probable that these were somewhat more massive than those of the façade of the porticus. The marble base of the pillar at the corner where the wing and the porticus join is still *in situ*.[6]

[1] For a discussion of these drawings, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, XVII, pp. 45 ff.; XX, pp. 54 ff., with the literature there referred to.

[2] Hülsen, *l.c.*, XX, p. 56, Fig. 15; Hülsen-Carter, *R.F.* p. 129, Fig. 63.

[3] Beyond the stairway on the west, is a very small room of irregular shape, the purpose of which is not clear.

[4] In the second century two smaller stairways were added nearer the centre of the building.

[5] See PLATE I, *c*.

[6] For the exact dimensions of this base, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, XVII, p. 45, Fig. 13.

The foundations both of the porticus, with the exception of the tabernae, and of the projecting wing consist of a solid platform made of *opus caementicium*, in which are set the travertine foundations for the pillars. The lower part of the foundations of the walls of the tabernae is also of the same concrete, above which is a heavy wall 1.2 m. to 1.5 m. wide made of blocks of reddish brown tufa. The walls above, which are identical in type with those belonging to the restored portions of the basilica, are made also of reddish brown tufa. The width of these walls is 89 cm. to 90 cm., and the height of the courses of blocks of which they are made 62 cm. to 63 cm. The vaults above the tabernae rest on projecting courses of travertine, as in the corresponding rooms adjoining the basilica Julia. The *opus caementicium* of which the foundations are made is composed of *caementa* of medium size, which are, for the most part, of the reddish brown tufa used in the walls of *opus quadratum*, mixed with dusky red mortar. For the sake of lightness, however, grayish yellow tufa was used for the *caementa* of the vaults. The material employed in the architectural decoration of the porticus was, so far as can be determined, Luna marble. The technique was of the highest order.

At a very late period the porticus, like the basilica adjoining it, was, in large part, destroyed by fire. For the massive pillars of white marble, fourteen in number, not including those at the ends of the façade, were substituted twenty-four small columns of red granite, 50 cm. in diameter, with bases of white marble 75 cm. square. The distance between the centres of of these was 3.8 m.[1]

A little beyond the stairway at the east end of the row of tabernae, not far from the centre of the aisle of the porticus, is a *pozzo*, which from the type of construction used in the lower part of the wall lining it, must be assigned to a very early date.

For the determination of the date to be assigned to the monument just described, a brief consideration is necessary of the development of the adjoining monument, with which it was so closely united, the basilica Aemilia. In 179 B.C., as

[1] The distance between the centres of the pillars was 6.35 m. For a reconstruction of the façade, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, XX, p. 58, Fig. 17; Hülsen-Carter, *l.c.*, p. 132, Fig. 66.

is well known, Aemilius and Fulvius built, behind the tabernae novae, a basilica, which bore the name of basilica Aemilia et Fulvia. In 78 B.C. M. Aemilius Lepidus restored this building, but, so far as can be determined, without change either in size or in general plan. In 54 B.C. the curule aedile, Aemilius Paullus Lepidus, began, according to Cicero,[1] a second restoration of this same basilica, in addition to or in place of which, however, before its completion, with money given him for this purpose by Julius Caesar, he built another,[2] which was much larger and more magnificent. After the fire of 14 B.C., by which the greater number of the monuments north and east of the Forum were either wholly or in part destroyed, this building was extensively restored by the consul, Paullus Lepidus, with money furnished in large part by Augustus. In the fifth century, after another destructive fire, the basilica was again restored in the rude fashion of the time.

Of the several groups of remains which are recognized as representing the basilica Aemilia of the various periods, the earliest is that to which belong the walls of reddish brown tufa with foundations of grayish yellow tufa. The erection of the building described above[3] to which these walls belong marks the beginning of the structural history of the basilica, so far as it can be, at present,[4] determined. For the date of this building the evidence, fortunately, is conclusive. In the year 54 B.C., as has been said above, Aemilius Lepidus rebuilt the basilica on an enlarged scale on land purchased with money given him by Julius Caesar. Since the building just referred to, which is a single structural unit, occupied the entire space between the Argiletum and the street towards the east, any further enlargement in its plan, especially any extension towards the northwest such as that

[1] *Ad. Att.* IV, 16, 14: *Paullus in medio foro basilicam iam paene texuit iisdem columnis, illam autem quam locavit facit magnificentissimam. Quid quaeris? nihil gratius illo monumento, nihil gloriosius. Itaque Caesaris amici . . . in monumentum illud quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, contempsimus sexcenties* HS. Cf. Plutarch, *Caes.* 29, and Appian, *Civ.* 2, 26.

[2] The relation of the two buildings is not clear. From the words of Cicero, however, it is certain that both are to be placed on the north side of the Forum.

[3] Pp. 14 ff.

[4] It is to be hoped that the excavations now in progress may bring to light the remains of other and earlier walls.

described by Cicero,[1] is impossible. The building in question cannot, therefore, have been erected earlier than 54 B.C. That it was not erected after that time is equally clear, not only from the absence of any reference to a reconstruction on a larger scale,[2] but especially from the level of the tabernae, which, towards the west, are more than a half metre below the pavement of the Forum of the following period. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that the building in question is that erected by Aemilius Lepidus in 54 B.C. This conclusion is, further, confirmed by the type of construction, which is that found in other monuments of the same general period. In the year 14 B.C., as has been said above, the basilica was, in large part, destroyed by fire. To the period immediately following this disaster must be assigned, therefore, the first restoration of the building, to which belong the coarser walls of reddish brown tufa which have been described above.[3] Conclusive evidence for this period is furnished, also, by the level of the building, as well as by the type of construction, which is that characteristic of the time of Augustus.[4]

With this restoration of the basilica the erection of the porticus in front of it was closely connected. It must, therefore, be assigned to the same general period, that is, to the later years of the reign of Augustus.

Among the more important monuments built by Augustus during the latter part of his reign, especial mention is made of the porticus of Gaius and Lucius,[5] to which was applied, at a later time, the name of porticus Julia.[6] Concerning the site and even the existence of this monument widely differing opinions prevail. According to the opinion of certain scholars,[7] the porticus did not exist as a separate monument, but is to be identified rather with the north aisle of the basilica Julia, which

[1] See above, p. 25, n. 1.

[2] The use of *restituit* in the inscription recording the restoration of the monument in the following period is worthy of note (see above, p. 20). Cf. the use of *locavit* in the description of the erection of the building (see above, p. 25, n. 1).

[3] P. 19. [4] Van Deman, *l.c.*, pp. 390 ff.

[5] Suet. *Aug.* 29: *quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno . . . fecit, ut porticum basilicamque Gai et Luci.*

[6] Dio Cassius, LVI, 27, 5; Schol. Pers. *Sat.* 4, 49.

[7] See, for example, Jordan, *Top.* II, p. 210; Richter, *Top.* p. 361.

also bore originally the names of Gaius and Lucius. Other writers[1] hold, on the contrary, that the porticus was a distinct monument on the opposite side of the Forum, the remains of which are to be recognized in those described above. That the latter opinion is correct is shown clearly by the following facts.

In a much vexed passage of an ancient scholiast we read that the puteal Libonis stood "in the porticus Julia near by the Arcus Fabianus."[2] Concerning the general site of one of the three monuments here mentioned, the arcus, or fornix Fabianus, there is, fortunately, no lack of evidence. It stood, according to the ancient writers, on the north side of the Forum, near the beginning of the Sacra Via, not far from the Regia and the temple of Vesta. The monuments connected with it in the passage just quoted must also have been situated in the same vicinity, that is, on the north side of and adjoining the Forum or at the beginning of the Sacra Via. Since the remains of the porticus described above[3] are so situated, and since the possibility of the existence of a second porticus in the same vicinity is precluded by the lack of space, it is necessary to conclude that the porticus in question is that of Gaius and Lucius or, as it was called later, the porticus Julia. It is not improbable that the *pozzo* referred to above,[4] which until a late period occupied a prominent place in the aisle of the porticus, is to be identified as the puteal Libonis.[5]

At the northeast corner of the Forum there have been found at various times a number of fragmentary inscriptions dedicated to Gaius and Lucius Caesar as well as one to Augustus,[6] which from their general style seem to belong to a single monument. In addition to these fragmentary inscriptions the excavations in recent years have brought to light, amid a heap of broken marble, on the steps at the east end of the porticus, a monumental inscription, 4.8 m. long and 1.5 m. high, which is dedi-

[1] See, for example, Thédenat, *Forum Romain*, pp. 143 and 255.

[2] Schol. Pers. *Sat.* 4, 49 : *foeneratores ad puteal Scribonis Licinii* (*l. Scribonii Libonis*) *quod est in porticu Iulia ad arcum Fabianum.*

[3] Pp. 21 ff. [4] P. 24.

[5] A few large pieces of travertine near the front of the wing at the east end of the porticus which seem to be *in situ* may possibly belong to the fornix Fabianus.

[6] For these inscriptions, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, 1899, pp. 60–61.

cated to Lucius Caesar.[1] Not only is this inscription practically complete, but the huge blocks on which it is cut lie still almost in their original order.[2] An examination of these blocks reveals, further, the fact that they lie in a line parallel, in general, to that of the west front of the projecting wing at the end of the porticus. It is safe to assume, therefore, that the inscription belonged originally to that structure, forming a part most probably of the lower entablature. It is probable, also, that a similar inscription to Gaius Caesar stood in a corresponding position on the upper entablature or on that facing the east, while the inscription to Augustus occupied a place on the front of the monument facing the temple of Julius Caesar. The exact date of the erection of the *sacellum* as well as of the porticus of Gaius and Lucius, of which it formed a part, may very well have been, as suggested by Hülsen,[3] 2 B.C. or a little later.

The late restoration of the porticus, as of the basilica adjoining it, cannot have been earlier than the fifth century, as is shown clearly by the type of construction. It is probable, therefore, that it is to be assigned, as has been suggested,[4] to the period of Honorius.

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[1] For a discussion of this inscription, see Hülsen, *l.c.*, XX, pp. 59 ff.
[2] See Vaglieri, *Gli Scavi Recenti nel Foro Romano*, p. 84, Fig. 38.
[3] *L.c.*, XX, pp. 60 f. [4] Hülsen, *l.c.*, XVII, p. 54.